



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—Vías Navegables y Ferrocarriles, Construidos y proyectados en el Africa Central. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Madrid Geographical Society, Vol. XLVII, No. 4, 1905, Madrid.

The navigable parts of the rivers are strongly accented, and railroads in operation, under construction, or projected are indicated in red.

CONGO FREE STATE.—Carte Foncière de l'État Indépendant du Congo. Scale, 1:8,000,000, or 126.2 statute miles to an inch. By A.-J. Wauters. *Le Mouvem. Géog.*, No. 52, 1905.

Shows in colours the distribution of the territory of the Congo Free State; (1) regions owned by certain commercial societies; (2) regions of whose exploitation certain commercial societies have a monopoly for a fixed period; (3) land which the State has assigned to the Crown; (4) a region in which three societies are permitted to operate without a concession; and (5) the private domain of the State.

TUNIS.—Carte Routière de la Tunisie au 1^{er} Juillet, 1905.—Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. By the Director General of Public Works, Tunis, 1905.

An excellent map of Tunisia, containing not only detailed information relating to all transportation routes, from railroads to camel-paths, post and telegraph offices, lighthouses, etc., but also a generalization of the surface-forms indicated by light and shade. An inset shows the environs of Tunis on a scale of 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch.

TOGO.—Karte von Togo (E. 1 Misahöhe). Scale, 1:200,000, or 3.1 statute miles to an inch. *Mitt. aus den deutschen Schutzgebieten*, Band XVIII, Berlin, 1905.

Another sheet of the 10-sheet map of Togo, based upon trigonometrical and topographic surveys. Dr. Gruner says that the accurate topographic detail collected cannot all be shown even on this comparatively large-scale map.

LAKE CHAD REGION.—Der Deutsche Logone und seine Nachbargebiete. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.84 statute miles to an inch. By M. Moisel. *Mitt. aus den deutschen Schutzg.*, Band XVIII, Berlin, 1905.

The map is based upon unpublished surveys and astronomically-determined positions. It gives a good idea of the junction, at high water, of the Niger and Shari basins through the Tiburi swamp. An inset gives the plan of Dikoa on a scale of 1:10,000, or 0.1 statute mile to an inch.

LAKE CHAD REGION.—Das Tschadsee-Gebiet. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.84 statute miles to an inch. By H. Marquardsen. *Mitt. aus den deutsch. Schutzg.*, Band XVIII, Berlin, 1905.

Accompanies an article on the exploration of this region by the Yola-Lake Chad expedition. Shows the distribution of forest and scrub around the lake, the extent of the coasts that are flooded at high water, the parts of the lake that are covered by water plants, and the lagoons that are periodically dry or cut off from the lake.

AMERICA.

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

Geologic Atlas of the United States. Washington, D. C., 1905.

No. 124. Mount Mitchell Folio, North Carolina-Tennessee.

No. 126. Bradshaw Mountains Folio, Arizona.

No. 127. Sundance Folio, Wyoming-South Dakota.

No. 128. Aladdin Folio, Wyoming-South Dakota-Montana.

No. 129. Clifton Folio, Arizona.

No. 130. Rico Folio, Colorado.

Map Showing Pleistocene Deposits of a Portion of Southeastern Wisconsin.—
Bulletin No. 273, U. S. Geological Survey.

Illustrates a paper by William C. Alden, in which the data now at hand concerning the drumlins of this region are presented. By far the larger number of drumlins of this area belong to the deposits of the Green Bay Glacier.

Grazing Lands, Western United States (General Location and Area). No scale. Compiled by Albert F. Potter, Bureau of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. *Bulletin* No. 62 of the Forest Service, Washington, 1905.

Though an expert may figure out the scale of this map without difficulty, it is unfortunate that our Government should issue any maps without providing the common convenience of the natural scale and scale of miles. The map shows the country west of the rooth meridian. Colours indicate the areas of cultivated land, unused desert land, summer, winter, and year-round stock ranges; and also those that are developed by artificial water supplies. This useful map gives a good, general idea of the proportion of each class of land in the different States and Territories.

Preliminary Geologic Map and Sections of Oklahoma Territory. Scale, 20 statute miles to an inch. By C. N. Gould. U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1905.

Accompanies Water Supply Paper, No. 148. Contours show the topography upon which the Geological data are imposed.

U. S. HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic Ocean, January, February, March, 1906.

Pilot Charts of the North Pacific Ocean, February and March, 1906.

NEW YORK.—Geological Map of the Paradox Lake Quadrangle. Scale, 1:62,500, or 0.9 statute mile to an inch. Bulletin 362, New York State Museum, Albany, 1905.

The geological detail is imposed upon the topographic sheet of this quadrangle, which covers the southeastern part of the Adirondacks. Most of it is within the gneissic area. Illustrates a paper by Dr. Ida H. Ogilvie.

PORTO RICO.—Map of the Island of Porto Rico. To accompany Annual Report of the Bureau of Public Works for the fiscal year 1904-05. Scale, 5 statute miles to an inch. Bureau of Printing and Supplies, San Juan, 1905.

The map, though very roughly executed, shows clearly the general plan of the insular roads completed, under construction, and to be built. About 490 miles of macadamized roads have been built or are under construction.

CHILE.—Comisión Chilena de Límites. Sheets: Coquimbo-Aconcagua; Aconcagua; Aconcagua-Santiago; O'Higgins-Colchagua; Llanquihue. Scale, 1,250,000, or 3.9 statute miles to an inch. Oficina de Límites, Santiago, 1905.

Gives the cartographic results of the surveys of the Chilean Boundary Commission along the main Andean range from 31° to 35 S. Lat., and from 42° to 43° S. Lat. Each of the five sheets includes a degree of latitude and about a degree of longitude,

shows the topographical features, and indicates in red the boundary as determined by the Joint Commission. The Aconcagua sheet gives the height of Mount Aconcagua as 22,835 feet, instead of 23,080 feet, as shown in Mr. FitzGerald's map.

DUTCH GUIANA.—Kaat van het Suriname behoorende Stroomgebied van Lawa en Tapanahoni. Scale, 1:500,000, or 7.8 statute miles to an inch. *Tijdschrift* of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society, Second Series, Vol. XXII, No. 6, Leyden, 1905.

Accompanies a long report on the exploration of the basins of the Lava and Tapanahoni in Dutch Guiana. The confluence of these rivers forms the Maroni River. The Lava River system, forming the eastern sources of the Maroni, is not yet known by that name on the latest atlas sheets. The scale permits the introduction of much detail, as islands, falls, swamps, footpaths, villages of the Bush Negroes and Indians, and also a large amount of information relating to the distribution and heights of the mountain ranges and groups. This is a "mother map," which will be useful for the improvement of our imperfect mapping of the southern part of Dutch Guiana. Insets show profiles of the slope of the Maroni and Tapanahoni Rivers.

PERU.—Mapa de la Provincia del Alto Amazonas. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Geographical Society of Lima, Vol. XVII, No. 1, 1905, Lima.

Illustrates an article by C. M. Derteano on that part of Peru mainly east of the Andes and north of 6° S. Lat. The map takes in a large territory in the north claimed by Ecuador.

PERU.—Mapa de los Ferrocarriles del Perú. Scale, 1:4,250,000, or 67.07 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Geographical Society of Lima. Vol. XV, No. 4, 1904, Lima.

Shows railroads in operation and projected and the proposed line of the Pan-American railroad.

PERU.—Plano de las Secciones y Afluentes del Rio Urubamba. Scale, 1:150,000, or 2.38 statute miles to an inch. By Luis M. Robledo. *Boletín* of the Geographical Society of Lima, Vol. XV, No. 4, 1904, Lima.

A large-scale map of one of the sources of the Amazon indicating many elevations in meters and the velocity of the river in different parts of its course.

PERU.—Mapa Hidrológico. Scale, 15.5 statute miles to an inch. *Boletín* of the Corps of Mining Engineers of Peru, No. 27, Lima, 1905.

Shows areas of canal, artesian, and other forms of irrigation in Peru as far south as 7° S. Lat. This excellent map illustrates an exhaustive monograph on the hydrology of northern Peru.

TRINIDAD.—Sketch of Roads in Trinidad. Scale, $3\frac{1}{3}$ miles to an inch. The Crown Lands Office, Trinidad, 1905.

The position of the various ranges of hills is approximately shown, and also the settlements along the common roads, railroads, coasts and streams, so that the map fulfils many of the purposes of a large-scale map.

ASIA.

AFGHANISTAN.—Map of Afghanistan (four sheets). Scale, 1:1,013,760, or 16 statute miles to an inch. Survey of India, Calcutta, 1905.

This map, which fits into the scheme of a uniform map of the world on a scale of 1:1,000,000, is based upon the latest editions of the Standard Sheets issued by the Survey of India, and includes additional materials derived from other authorities. The scale permits the introduction of much detail that is not found in our Atlases.

CAUCASIA.—Map of Caucasia, Turkey in Asia and Persia. Drawn and Published by the War Topographical Department of the Caucasian Military Division. Scale, 1:680,000, or 10.7 statute miles to an inch. Tiflis, 1903.

Symbols to show towns and settlements according to importance, forts, posts, monasteries, customs houses, rail, waggon, and caravan roads, etc.

CHINA.—(A) Schizzo della Manciuria Meridionale e del Liaotung. Scale, 1:850,000, or 13.3 statute miles to an inch. (B) Porto Arthur. Scale, 1:150,000, or 0.7 statute mile to an inch. (C) Liaoiang. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society, Rome, December, 1905.

These are maps of a large part of the recent scene of hostilities in Manchuria, derived from Russian sources, and giving much more detail than war maps printed for the public contained.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—Selangor. Scale, 4 miles to an inch. Compiled at the Revenue Survey Office, Selangor, from actual surveys and various explorations. Revenue Surveys, Selangor, 1904.

The materials enabled John Bartholomew & Co., of Edinburgh, to make a fine map of the State of Selangor, which includes about 3,200 square miles. The information embraces all the place-names, transportation routes, distribution of agriculture and mining lands, many heights above sea-level in figures, and other facts all very clearly expressed.

PERSIA.—Theodor Strauss' Reiserouten im westlichen Persien. Scale, 1:600,000, or 9.5 statute miles to an inch. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Jahrgang 1905. Tafel 21. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1905.

Mr. Strauss has travelled extensively in Western Persia, and this compilation of his map routes contains a great number of hitherto unmapped place-names. The map is based upon route traverses. The author gives a special note upon the pronunciation of place-names. It is noteworthy that his spellings, in many instances, do not agree with those used in the general map of Persia in Stieler's Atlas.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW GUINEA.—West-Neu-Guinea. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. By J. W. Van Hille. *Deutsche Rund. für Geog. und Stat.*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 4, Vienna, 1905.

Illustrates an article on the explorations of Van Hille in Dutch New Guinea in 1902.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:1,584,000, or 25 statute miles to an inch. (Four sheets.) Office of the Surveyor General, Perth, 1903.

AUSTRALIA.—Map of Western Australia. Scale, 1:3,200,000, or 50 statute miles to an inch. Office of the Surveyor General, Perth, 1905.

In the four-sheet map mentioned above the special features are the definition of the land divisions, gold fields, and agricultural areas by colours. All towns, railroads, telegraph lines, and stock routes are shown.

The one-sheet map gives practically the same information on a smaller scale.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Artaria's Eisenbahn- u. Postkarte von Oesterreich-Ungarn. Vierte Neuarbeitung. 6 Auflage. Scale, 1:1,500,000, or 23.67 statute miles to an inch. Artaria & Co., Vienna, 1906. (Price, K. 2.20.)

The latest edition of this superior railroad and postal map, brought up to date and giving cartographic expression to a great variety of information desired by the tra-

veller. Insets show northwest Bohemia, Vienna, Prague, and Budapest on much larger scales, so that, for example, a traveller may easily find the dépôt of every railroad entering the large cities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—Map showing the Races occupying Austria-Hungary. Scale, about 70 statute miles to an inch. *Scot. Geog. Mag.*, Edinburgh, Jan. 1906.

The areas occupied by Germans are tinted red; and red lines show the territorial divisions between the other races. Illustrates a paper on the ethnology of Austria-Hungary by Ralph Richardson.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—The Statistical Bureau of Budapest has issued, in German, a volume entitled "Die Hauptstadt Budapest im Jahre, 1901," in which it gives the census results of that year, and includes a number of finely-executed maps on a uniform scale of 1:45,000, or 0.71 statute miles to an inch, showing the distribution in the city of Roman Catholics, Jews, Hungarians and Germans; also the percentage of inhabitants in each district speaking Hungarian.

EUROPE.—Physik. polit. Schulwandkarte von Europa. Scale, 1:3,000,000, or 47.34 statute miles to an inch. By M. Kuhnert and Prof. Dr. G. Leipoldt. A. Muller-Fröbelhaus, Dresden, 1905.

A school wall-map in which the relief forms are shown by the employment of light and shade, both of which are intensified with increasing height according to a scale of colours printed on the map. Only the most important place-names and railroad routes are given, and the town marks are differentiated according to population. The map presents the broad distinctions between the various land-forms in a clear and vivid manner.

FRANCE.—Carte des Gisements de Coquilles Comestibles de la Côte comprise entre l'Embouchure de la Loire et l'Embouchure de la Vilaine. Scale, 1:80,000, or 1.2 statute miles to an inch. By Prof L. Joubin.

Shows the distribution of edible shellfish along the Atlantic coast of France between the Loire and the Vilaine, and illustrates *Bull.* 59 of the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco.

ICELAND.—Hohenschichten-karte von Island. Von. Th. Thoroddsen. Scale, 1:750,000, or 11.8 statute miles to an inch. *Petermanns Mitteilungen*, Ergänzungsheft No. 152. Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1705.

The map accompanies the first part of a monograph by Professor Thoroddsen on the geography and geology of Iceland. This geographer is widely known for his long studies and surveys in Iceland, which have made the geology, surface-forms, and other features of the interior known to geographers. The elevations of the land are shown by nine tints, ranging from sea-level to over 1,500 meters above the sea. An inset of the island shows the cultivable land, deserts, and lava-covered areas and regions where grass may be found for horses, and glaciers.

RUSSIA.—Die Deutschen in Russland. Scale, 1:10,000,000, or 157.8 statute miles to an inch. By Paul Langhans, With insets showing the German Colonies near St. Petersburg and in Moscow. *Deutsche Erde*, No. 6, 1905. Gotha.

Shows the distribution of the Germans in the various governments of Russia. They are most numerous in an area of Poland south of Warsaw, where they form more than one-tenth of the population.

POLAR.

ANTARCTIC.—Map showing zones of vegetation round the South Pole. By C. Skottsberg. *Ymer*, No. 4, 1905, Stockholm.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Phytogeographical Map of Fuegia and South Patagonia.

On the basis of P. Dusen's map. Scale, 100 kilometers to an inch. By Carl Skottsberg. *Ymer*, No. 4, 1905, Stockholm.

These two maps illustrate an article by the botanist and Antarctic explorer Skottsberg on the geographical distribution of vegetation in the colder part of the southern hemisphere. The phytogeographical Antarctic chart shows the botanical information in red on a South Polar Chart. The map of the southern part of South America shows the limits of evergreen and deciduous beeches.

ATLASES.

GERMANY.—Bodenanbau und Viehstand in Schleswig-Holstein. Nach den Ergebnissen der amtlichen Statistik. By Th. H. Engelbrecht. 36 sheets and 144 inset maps. Chamber of Agriculture, Kiel, 1905.

Exhaustive information relating to all the agricultural and stock-raising interests is here graphically given in colours.

GEOGRAPHISCH-STATISTISCHER UNIVERSAL-TASCHEN-ATLAS. Von Prof. A. L. Hickmann. 64 pp. of Text, and 64 Tables, Diagrams, and Plates. G. Freytag & Berndt, Vienna, 1905. (Price, k. 4.50.)

This pocket atlas contains 64 sheets of maps, diagrams, and plates, besides 64 pages of text, with a large variety of geographical information, such as the areas and population of the continents, their highest points above sea-level, the largest islands, the most important lakes, the distribution of races and languages, statistical information, etc. The maps are not so finely executed as those in some other pocket atlases, but, on the whole, their information is accurate and up to date. The latest railroad extensions in Africa, for example, are given. The western world and Asiatic countries are very meagrely treated in comparison with Europe. In both maps and text the book contains a very large amount and variety of compact information.

THE OXFORD ATLAS OF THE BRITISH COLONIES (Part 1). British Africa. Seventeen plates in colour. William Stanford & Co., Ltd., Oxford Geographical Institute, Oxford, England. (Price, 2s. 6d.)

The first of a series of atlases embracing the colonies of Great Britain which this firm is now bringing out. Many of the maps are rather rough, but perhaps nothing better can be expected in a quarto atlas of 17 plates selling at retail for a half crown. The first plate is hemispherical, with Cape Town at the centre of projection and parts of the projection extended beyond the hemisphere, to show the relation of South Africa to Australia and our Atlantic ports. The isotherms for Africa are not reduced to sea-level, the object being to indicate the mean temperatures actually experienced in different parts of the continent. The physical map has no differences of tint for heights above 5,000 feet, with the result that no distinction is made between the high Abyssinian plateau and others that are thousands of feet lower; and as for the highest mountains, their elevation is not indicated in any way. On most of the colony maps there is space for much more information than is given, and we miss such desirable facts as the distribution of gold, coal, and diamond mining, etc. A name is occasionally misspelled, as the Sankaru for the Sankuru River. Railroads are especially emphasized on the political map of the continent, but there is no indication of the railroad around the rapids of the Lower Congo, one of the most profitable and successful railroads in the tropics.